

REMARKS

In the Office Action, Claims 1-9 were rejected as follows: Claim 1 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,060,193 to Remes et al.; Claims 2-6 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,621,618 to Komiyama; and Claims 7, 8 and 9 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over U.S. Patent No. 4,358,877 to Burke. In addition, the disclosure in the Specification was objected to in the Office Action, in regard to an informality at line 21 of page 11, wherein the number “201” should be rewritten as “210”.

Claim 2 has been amended and new Claim 10 presented. The specification has been amended to attend to the informality noted in the Office Action at line 21 of page 11. No new subject matter is presented.

Claims 1, 2 and 7 are the independent claims in this application.

Independent Claim 1 was rejected as being anticipated by Remes et al. At page 3 of the Office Action, the disclosure at Col. 1, lines 57-62, and Col. 2, lines 48-62, of Remes et al. was cited as allegedly disclosing each of the recitations of the invention of Claim 1. Applicants respectfully disagree, at least because Remes et al. fails, either in the cited provisions or elsewhere, to disclose at least the recitation of a support section for supporting the battery pack to allow the battery pack to be locked and lock-released in the perpendicular direction, as in the invention of Claim 1.

Fig. 7 of Remes et al. shows a “fitting into place of the battery... by pushing it into the recess in the cases of the phone.” (Col. 2, lines 12-14.) The arrow provided in Fig. 7 of Remes et al., shows that battery pack 9 is separated from mobile phone casing 1 by moving in a direction

horizontal to the mobile phone casing 1. Also see Col. 2, lines 62-64 of Remes et al., which explains that “battery 9 is pushed in the direction of the bottom surface of the phone toward the end 4 of the recess.” This horizontal removing of battery pack 9 of Remes et al. fails to disclose the recitation of allowing the battery pack to be locked and lock-released in the perpendicular direction, as claimed in the invention of Claim 1. Accordingly, Remes et al. fails to disclose each and every recitation of Claim 1 and the rejection should be withdrawn.

The device disclosed by Remes et al. is similar to the conventional battery shown in Fig. 2 of the specification of the present invention. Remes et al. utilizes “tabs 10, 10’ on the sides of the battery” to guide battery pack 9 to the locking device. Similarly, Fig. 2 of the specification of the pending invention utilizes engagement ribs 25 and guide ribs 26 that “guide the battery pack 24 to the locking device 27.” (Page 4, line 1.) As explained at page 4, lines 17-21, of the present invention, such conventional structure “has a problem in that the guide ribs and engagement ribs respectively formed at the seat surface and battery pack are easily abraded, so that it is difficult to maintain the close contact state of the battery pack, thereby causing the power supply to the terminal to be unstable.”

Independent Claim 2, which was rejected as being anticipated by Komiyama, has been amended. Komiyama discloses an apparatus to that provides a second recess (23 in Figs. 2A-3A) that avoids damage caused by accidental battery pack release. (See Col. 1, lines 28-35.) In Komiyama, a movable hook (13/113) is utilized to mount battery pack (20/120). The movable hook (13/113) “is constantly biased by a spring” (14/114). (Komiyama Col. 2, line 37, Col. 3, lines 3-4.) The movable hook (13/113) of Komiyama is operated by a release button (15/115). Komiyama explains that when “release button 15 is operated, moveable hook 13 is selectively

extended or retracted through the wall of the mounting portion 11.” (Komiyama, Col. 3, lines 4-6)

In contrast to the button member of amended Claim 2 that moves vertically, the release button (15/115) of Komiyama is slid in a direction parallel to the frame of casing (10/110) of the mobile phone to release battery pack (20/120). (See the direction of sliding indicated in Fig. 1 of Komiyama.) Accordingly, Komiyama fails to disclose at least the recitation of a second lock releasing section adapted to be subjected to a depression of the first lock releasing section when the button member moves vertically, as in amended Claim 2. In view of the failure of Komiyama to disclose each and every recitation of Claim 2, the rejection should be withdrawn. In view of the above, Claims 3-6 and 10, which depend from Claim 2, are allowable.

Independent Claim 7 was rejected as being anticipated by Burke and was, in the alternative, rejected as being obvious over Burke.

Burke discloses various embodiments of a vehicle seat belt buckle system. The Office Action alleges, without providing any supporting citation, that it “would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate this kind of locking mechanism into a battery pack.” (Office Action, page 5.) We respectfully disagree.

Nowhere does Burke disclose or suggest the recitation of Claim 7 of a pair of spaced tension sections extending downwardly from the button while facing each other, the tension sections having an elasticity to be movable in the perpendicular direction. The Office Action entirely fails to indicate where Burke might disclose this recitation, and our study confirms that Burke does not disclose or suggest this recitation of Claim 7. For at least this reason, the

rejection Claim 7 must be withdrawn. Without conceding the patentability per se of Claims 8 and 9, these claims are patentable at least in view of their dependency from Claim 7.

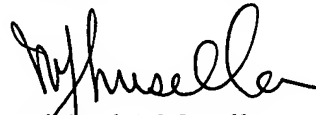
In view of the preceding remarks, it is respectfully submitted that all pending claims, namely Claims 1-10, are in condition for allowance.

Finally, a request is made for acknowledgement by the Examiner of the claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 that was made when this application was filed. It is noted that the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office database confirms receipt of the certified copies of priority documents that were submitted on July 29, 2003, and it is respectfully requested that the Examiner acknowledge same.

Should the Examiner believe that a telephone conference or personal interview would facilitate resolution of any remaining matters, it is requested that the Examiner contact Applicant's attorney at the number given below.

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Respectfully submitted,



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